Mational Republican.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862. At General Hospital, (Crole,) Washington, June 27. 90th Penn.
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Soldiers' Pensions & Bounties. SOMES & ALEXANDER.

The undereigned have entered into a co-partner ship, as ATIORNIKS and SOLICITORS, for the procuring of FATEN'S, and all other kinds of barines, at the Patent Office.

E-paral attention will be given to rejected applications, to extensions and opposition to extensions and to taking and preparing evidence and arguments. ments in interference eases.

The undersigned will also attend to obtaining PENSIONS and BOUNTLES for Boldiers serving during the present and previous wars, and to the prosonation generally of all cimilar, classes of business with the Government.

Uffice, corner of Seventh and F street, opposite the Patent Office.

DANIEL E. HOM SS.,

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1865.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1861. PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADEL-FOR Baltroore, at 8.30 m., 8.15 s. m., 11.35 a. m., Express.), and 10.50 p. m. For Cheeter, at 8.16 s. m., 11.35 a. m., 8.46 and 10.80

For Cheeter, at 8.18 a. m., 11.38 a. m., 8.46 and 10.80 p.m.
For Wilmington, at 8.30 a. m., 8.18 a. m., 11.36 a. m. and 10.80 p. m.
For Milrord, at 8.18 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.
For Milrord, at 8.18 a. m.
For Milrord, at 8.18 a. m.
THAINS FOR PHILLADELPHIA
Leave Baltimore at 8.30 a. m., (Kxpress.) 1.06 p.
m., (Kxpress.) 5.30 and 7 p. m. (Kxpress.) 1.06 p.
m., (Kxpress.) 5.30 and 7 p. m. (Kxpress.) 1.06 p.
Leave Wilmington at 1.30 and 11.38 a. m., 4.18
Leave Baltimore at 8.30 m.
Leave Baltimore at 8.30 m.
Leave McMed at 11.30 m.
Leave Dover at 9 a. m. and 6.10 p. m.
Leave Cheeter at 1.30 a. m., 13 18, 4.50, and 9.30 p.
m.

Lave United at 1. Leave Chester at 4. Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 8.30 and 7 p. m.; for Dover and intermediate stations, at 1.05 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 8.46 a. m., 12.06 and 11.20 p. m.

Leave Wilnington at 4.30 s. m., 9.25 a. m., 12.56

m., and 12 a. m. FREIGHT TRAIN, with Passenger Car attached Fig. 17 Kain, with rassanger or attached will run as follows:
Leave Philadelphia, for Perryville and intermediate places, at 5.10 p. m.
Leave Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate places, at 7.10 p. m.
Leave Baltimore, for Havre de-Graco and intermediate stations, at 9 a. m.

ON SUNDAYS ONLY: Baltimore:
At 1 from Baltimore to Philadelphia
At 1 from Baltimore to Philadelphia
The 8 so a. m. Train from Philadelphia to Baltimore will run daily, Mondays emoyind, PELTON,
Jan 3-tf President.

TO OFFICERS, SUTLERS, &c.

L'ER. V. 1964. NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,

WEST, NORTH, AND NORTHWEST. WINTER SCHEDULE. CHARGE OF TIME

and after Sunday, Feb'y 9, 1822, Pamenger

TRAINS NORTH LEAVE. Parkton Assommodation, at..... Expres.

and Horthwest, and summe we character of the son P. M. Train from Washington connects with the 8 by F. M. Train from Baitimore for Pitte burg, Harrasburg, and the West, and is a direct connection for Lebanon, kaston, Allentown, and New York, via Central Railroad of New Jersey. Try this route to New York aga. The only Train leaving its little 8.0 F. M. Train, for Harrisburg, Pittsburg Chicago and the West.

The only Train as riving in Baltimore on Sunda the 0.30 A. M. Train. Sb 9 J. N. DeBARRY, Sup't.

Passenger Trains leave of Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers street, New York, as follows, viz:

At 7. A. K. K. F. K. S. S. Or Dunkirk, and Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations.

At 8. A. M. All, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This Train remains over night at kimira, and proceeds the next morning.

At 9.A. M., MILK, daily, for Ottaville, and intermediate Stations.

mediate Stations.

At 11 A. M., A COOMMODATION, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations.

At 4 P. M., WAY, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. and intermediate Stations. Newburgh and intermediate Stations. At 5 P. M., NIGHT EXPHESS, daily, for Dun kirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stope at all Mail Train Stations, and runs only to Elmira. At 8 P. M., ACCOMMODATION, for Horney tile, and principal Stations. rille, and principal Stations.

CHAS. MINOT Gen'l Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver

CLAIMS AGAINST the UNITED STATE FINLEY BIGGER. (Inte Registra of the U.S. Fressury,) and CHARLES R. SHERMAN, Consultors at Law, will devote their entire attention to the proceeding and settlement of demands against the United States, growing out of the present war, including the Accounts and Ulaims of States, Contractors, and Disbursing Officers; applications for the restoration of property litigally sixed or captured, and for compensation for the me of private property for (Iowramazata purposes, and for danages for the lajury of such property by the army; for military pay, pensions, and bousty lands; and for distributive shares of monies payable at the Transport of the contractors and others.

The property of the property of the property of the lajury of such property by the army; for including the contractors of the property of the

Office, No 'US V street, near Treasury and Wi A DAMS Express Company,
Office 514 Penn. Avenue,
Washington City, D. C.

ERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

Merchandise, Money, Jeweiry, Valuables, Notes, Stocks, Bonds, &c.,
Forwarded with SAVETY AND DISTATCH to
dis accessible etchosof the country. This company
has agencies in the principal railway towns in the
NORTH, EAST, WEST, AND NORTHWEST,
Its principal offices are
WASHINGTON, DC., NEW YORK, BOSTON,
PHILADELPHIA, HALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. Levius, Louis,
Valle, Lexington,
Connections are made at New York and Roston
with lines forwarding to the CANADAn and the
BRITISH PROVINCES, and with steamship lines
to ILVERYOUL, SOUTHAMPION, and HAVRE
and tamespe by European expresses as nil promiser
commercial towns in Gr. at Britain and on the Continent.

posimerous towns to "Collection of NOTES, DRAFT", and BILLS
Collection of NOTES, DRAFT, and BILLS
C. ULUN, agent,
le 13
Weshington 1) C.

It orders public sales in the BTATE or OBLOOM, as follows:
At the land office at OBROOM CITT, on the 6th of October, 1807, of one hundred and fifty-eight fown ships and parts of townships here-ofore unoffered, west of the Caccade Mountains, and within the divisit of Isinds subject to sale at thregon city.
At the land office at Korsesum, on the 13th of Obtober, 1802 of one hundred and fifty-foat town-hips and parts of forwaships here-force unoffered, went of the Cascade Mountains, and within the district of isinds subject to sale at Roseborg.
The lands will be offered with the usual exceptions of school sections, acc.
No mineral lands are to be offered, such lands by act of Congress.
The sales will be kept open until the lands are all offered, which is to be accomplished within two weeks, and so longer and no private entry of any of the sends will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

were, and no indiger and no private entry of any of the isnds will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Pre-emption cialmants are required to establish their claims to the satisfaction of the proper Register at Receiver, and make payment for the same on or before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sales, otherwise and the both LNDS De for felted.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

General Land Office, June 19, 1862 and Office.

Note.—Under the equil-tions of the Department, as heretofors and now existing, no payment can be made for advertising proclamations except to such publishers as are specially authorized to publish by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

June 13—wile [attar]



A PRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

A PALEND IN REED, TRY IT.

DR. SWEKT'S INFALLIBLE LINMENT,
The great external remedy of the age, prepared
from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connects
out, the ocleofrated bone setter, whose Isme is un
fivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain
and immediate our to living man. It is a certain
and immediate our to living man. It is a certain
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and in the manual to and Nervous Disorders, External in
All sufferers sheald give it a trial.

All sufferers sheald give it a trial.

All sufferers sheald give it a trial.

For sale by CHARLES STOTT, General Agen
for Washington, and by all deals—

For sale by CHARLES STOTT, General feb 24—dawly To BE GOOD LOOK-

A new light, four-wheeled WAGON, with water-proof sovers,
and handsome leather cushiems,
built to order at New York and cost \$185, FOH
SALE, at a moderate price. Also, a New York
made set of DOURLE HARNESS, plated fittings
never used. Also, a ret of plain Nixons Harness,
quite new. Apply for address of Stable and Group
to 437 Hevesteenth strate connect of L. dee M

CORVALENCENT OFFICENB DFSIROUS
CORVALENCENT OFFICENB DFSIROUS
Trecruiting their health, will find accommodations in
Northern families, at Nos. 88s and 38s North Capitol street, one and a half square from the Capitol.

Jy 1—8texte.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

n the Conduct of the War

In the Secate, on Monday last, a very inter ting discussion occurred, in which the con duct of the war, the arming of negroes, and the policy of the President, were freely canvassed in the course of which, Gen. Lane, of Kansas

in the course of which, Gen. Lane, of Kansas, made these remarks:

Mr. President, I have never listened to a discussion that agonized me as much as the one which has taken place to day between the Senator from Virginia, the Senator from Pennsylvanis, and the Senator from Michigan. This is no time for crimination or recrimination. We must stand by the Government if we are to save the country. We must stand by our commanders if we are to save the country. Volunteering is now in progress. The speeches of those gentlemen, in my opinion, are calculated to discourage enlistments, and without enlistments the country is endangered. I am not endorsing the country is endangered. I am not endorse the present was in their system of strategy. Benefit in the present was the country in the property of the enemy from Manassas, but that he intended to assemble such an army as that he could "bag" them. It was an error of judgment.

Gen. Halleck undertook to "bag" the rebels

tended, and they overwhelmed cur army in detail.

But there was nothing criminal in all this; it was a mere error of judgment, which I doubt not has been seen, and in future it will not be repeated. If a repulse has induced Republican Senators to proclain to the country that we must cease to give offence to the robels, what would a defeat prompt the same Senator or Senators to say?

Mr. COWAN. The gentleman looks at me. Does he mean to say I said that?

Mr. LANE. I do.

Mr. COWAN. I have said no such thing. I said we should come to give offence to loyal men.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, the Senator from

men.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, the Senator from Pennsylvania spent perhaps balf an hour in endeavoring to prove that this Senate, that this Congress, bad, by their acts, massed our enamies and increased them in the rebeillous States. When that Senator makes a statement of that kind, does he forget that the representatives of the rebeillous States declared in Europe that they knew the institution of slavery was not to be endangered by the Republican party? Does that Senator mean to declare before the country that his colleagues in the Senate have been encouraging treason by massing the enemies of the Government? I say to that Sanator, and to every other Senator, and to the country, that every speech such as was recently held in the city of New York by the apologists of traitors, under the name of Democracy, does more to mass and encourage the enemies of the Government than all the acts that the Congress of the United States can pass. It is food for the enemies of the country; it gives them encouragement when they are able to point to a faltering on the part of the North, or to divisions among us. It is inspiriting to the enemies of the country in the rebellious States, when we not only refuse to accept those loyal men whose skins are not as white as ours, but driv: them from our lines.

Sir, the abolition party of which you speak have desired, have prayed, that there may be called into this war, in aid of the Government.

Sir, the abolition party of which you speak have desired, have prayed, that there may be called into this war, in aid of the Government, the loyal people of the Confederate States without reference to their color. We have the word of the Scoator from Illinois [Mr. Trum bull] that Gen Hatleck sardificed twenty thou sand—I believe th's Senator said fifty thou sand—white troops in the awamps of Corish in constructing bridges and roads, every one of whom could have been saved had he permitted the loyal people of the Confederate States, without reference to color, to come within his lines and build the bridges and the fortificathe loyal people of the Coulederate States, without reference to color, to come within his lines and build the bridges and the fortifications. Gen. McClellan has eacrificed thousands of lives in the awanps of the Chickahominy and opon the fortifications of Yorktown, because he would not permit the loyal men of the rebellions States, without reference to color, to come within his lines and do work for which they were better adapted than his white soldiers. We radicals, abuiltiouists if you please, have asked that the white soldier shall be kept for battle, and that the loyal black men of the Confederate States may be permitted to do no cessary work, and be armed for the perpetuating of this Union. If that had been done at first, in the opinion of your speaker this war would have been closed within ninety days after its commencement. Could that policy be inaugurated to day, before the ides of October this Government would be extended over every foot of land over which the flag has heretory waved. You denounce us as radicals and abolitionists when we desire to do what England did in her Asiatic colonies. The native troops were called to the field, armed, and employed to put down the insurrection against English authority. Without them the attempt to reduce Insia would have failed.

to put down the insurrection against ragins suthority. Without them the attempt to reduce India would have failed.

If to oppose the using of American volunt-ers for the protection of rebel property; if to favor the confection of rebel property constitutes radicalism, theo, Mr. President, I am a radical. if opposing the use of American soldiers for the return of fugitive slaves to rebel ma-ters the return of fugitive slaves to rebel masters; if opposition to the policy of driving from our lines the loyal men of the rebellious States because of their color renders me an abolitionist, then Mr. President, I am one. Redical and abolitionist, Mr. President, I say crush out third-bellion, even it human slavery should perish in the land.

mr. COWAN. If the gentleman will allow me to make a short statement, I wish to make it just here for the purpose of setting myself right. I wish to remind the Senator that I my self laid down very distinctly the rule which governed me upon the subject of arming negroes. I did it twice. I stated, and I believe I first stated in this body, that to my mind the true rule was, when a general came into a country and met a negro, the question was not whether he was a slave or no; but the question was, whether he was an enemy or a friend. I laid down the rule that if he were an enemy, he should be treated as an enemy, if a friend, he should be treated as an enemy; if a friend, he should be treated as a friend. He cannot determine the question of slavery. It sometimes takes a court two or three days to determine that question, and it cannot be expected that a general could do it on the instant.

As to arming the negroes, I have taken the ground that that is a question entirely for the President to determine. The law does not declare what kind of men the President shall entirely the is bound to callist a man a sivil. Mr. COWAN. If the gentleman will allow

President to determine. The law does not de-clare what kind of men the President shall en-list; but he is bound to enlist a man, a civilman whom he can restrain within the of civilized warfare, in order to cerry on

GENERAL LANE, OF KANSAS,

He Defines his Position.

civilized war. If he can take a negro and put him to that use, I have no objection in the world. What I object to is, that this subject is brought in Congress where we have no authority to decide it, and where it is published in the debates, and goes abroad all over the dountry to be wilder men and to agitate them use lessly for no cause at all. The President can judge of that question and determine it. That is my dootrine. I have not given any opinion about it.

Mr. LANE, of Kannes. The Senator distinctly denounced the radicals and abolitionists of Congress. IS VIEWS OF GEN. McCLELLAN AND

shout it.

Mr. LANE, of Kanssa. The Senstor distinctly denounced the radicals and abolitionists of Congress.

Mr. COWAN. I do.

Mr. LANE. What is the distinction between the radical men on this floor, and those who claim to be conservative? We desire this war to be waged vigorously, earnseily, without reference to slavery, leaving that institution to take care of itself. We desire that the armies of the Union shall maintain themselves in the country of the rebels. We desire that the soldiers shall not be used for the purpose of protecting rebel property, or for restoring runaway slaves. We desire the loyal men of the slave States, without reference to color, to be called into the service and armed. Those are the only distinctions between us, who are denounced as radicals and shollitionists, and you, gentlemen, who claim to be conservatives. We believe sincerely, earnestly, that rebel property should bear its proportion of the expenses of the war; and therefore we vote for a confiscation bill. We believe that the slaves of traitors should be emancipated, and that they should be permitted to come into our lines, and be samed to work and fight for the country, instead of against the country; that they should be permitted to change sides.

Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, radical if you please, and abolitionist, if you please, I stand here in my place in the Senate to sustain the Government, the President, the Secretary of War, who I believe to day is one of the bulwarks of this nation, one of the live men of this Administration, to stand by him, to stand by the officers of the Government, until victory is won and the country restored; and then I will go with the Senator from Michigan and other Senators in holding them to a strict accountability for errors committed or crimes perpetrated; but while the war is upon us, let us stand by each and every one of them, for it is necessary to eave the country. Let us not attempt to change front in the face of the enemy; disaster always attends such strategy.

From G made these remarks :

that be could "bag" them. Is was judgment.

Geo. Halleck undertook to "bag" the rebels at Corioth; the same strategy was pursued in the valley towards Jackson; and also in front of Richmond. There, instead of marching upon the enemy en masse, that mistaken policy was pursued, and it afforded the rebels an opportunity to concentrate their masses upon our extended lines, that were weekened by being extended, and they overwhelmed cur army in detail.

From Gen. McClellan's Army. Stirring Account of the Battle of Maivern Hill. A correspondent of the New York Post fur-

nishes a very interesting account of the battle of Tuesday, the 1st instant, at "Malvern Hill."

From the Post's account we make the subjoined extracts:

At one o'clock the rebels came up in solid phalanxes, and pressed forward towards the guns, supported by column after column as far as the eye could reach, and presenting one of the most fearful as well as interesting sights imaginable. For some miles around, with the exception of a point on the left, the country is all must entirely clear of forest, and one of the largest and most beautiful estates extend, over which the eye sweeps at pleasure.

The fearful havor of the repidly bursting shells, from guns so ranged as to sweep any position, far and near, and in any direction, was terrible to behold. The burning sun, which had poured down its terrible heat during the previous three days and up to noon, had become over-clouded, and the day was comparatively cool. Still the dust and smoke partially concealed the dreadful carnage.

The enemy's guns were by no means without their effect upon our side, and the dead and wounded were literally covering the field, while as the enemy advanced nearer and near er, the old dwelling, turned into a hospital, was immediately under fire; still the surgeons and ambulances came in with their loads of wounded. As the enemy approached, General Morell's division met them, received their distant fire, and, advancing, poured in volley after volley, while the several pieces of artillery directed to this point threw canister and grape, and, as it were, mowed them down by hatta lions. The enemy could not hear it, and our troops in several instances, and then charging, drove them from the field. Another column came up in front of tien, sykes, when the regulars met them in a most admirable and determined manner.

THE FIRECKNESS OF THE CONFLICE.

Col. Warren, communding a division, made a most desperate charge, and was warmly compilmented by General Porter for his bravery and the efficiency of his men. At the right a most desperate charge, and was a warmly compilmented by General Porter for his bravery and the efficiency of his men. A

nation, column after column of fresh froops, and the courage of the whole army was at its best.

The line of the enemy's attack was concentrating, and Geu. Porter rode in front of the army, ordering the two wings of Morell, and Sykes and Couch to concentrate, and withdrawing Meagher, placed him in a position on the left to flash the approaching columns, with orders to charge at advantageous opportunities, and giving the same orders to Butterfield's brigade of Morell's division, and Col. Warren, of Gen. Couch's. At this moment Gen. Sickles' brigade came up, proffered by General Heintzeiman, and was received by Gen. Porter, and conducted to a point a little neglected.

The engagement now because a scene of madness—a force of thirty thousand centending against fully three times their own number, plunging in with rapid obarges and dealening shouts, and successfully driving them from the field. A brilliant charge of the New York Forty-fourth, under Cotonel Rice, cay tured a secceeh flag, with the motto "Seven Pines."

NO. 193.

Our troops were in no condition to follow the enemy beyond the range of the artillery, and they contented themselves with leaving them at a range where the effect of the artillery was most terrible. The roar of masketry died away, and the engagement became an artillery contest, neither side attempting to advance.

Our killed and wounded were numbered by it housends, and what the loss of the rebels was can be imagined.

As night closed in the firing gradually ceased, until not an alarm gun was heard. Detailed to the company were sent out to gather in the wounded and bury the dead, and judging from the appearance of the field, nearly the whole army was out recognizing friends and members of their companies killed and wounded, and bringing them off. The Union and rebel solders mingled promisenously in the search and reparation of those of either side, hardly noticing that a few minutes before they had been opposed to each other in deadly combal. All the wagons, guns, and the immense siege train, were easiely removed to lixrison's Bar by Wednesday no m, and the army was set at work to recruit and reorganize.

The scenes of the battle field are both touch-

rison's Bar by Wednesday no in, and the army was set at work to recrujt and reorganizo.

The scenes of the battle-field are both touching and interesting.

While the engagement goes on, and a man here and there falls, one wounded and another dead, the dead body is left lying in the praition in which it fell, the soldier sometimes grasping his half loaded mosket and ramrod, or loaded and aiming as if to again discharge it; another dying after a few minutes' or an hour's consciousness, with hands clasped on any little keepsake lying upon his bosom, as if his last word and breath had been a prayer for the loved ones away.

The wounded, if their injuries are slight, are allowed to walk away, or, if more serious, one or two comrades lay down their arms and lead him off, until mst by the stretcher bearers, when they are laid upon the stretcher and taken to the ambinance in waiting in a protected apot, to take them to the place selected as a temporary bospiral, where surgeons are in attendance to receive them. Here, then, come the trying scenes. The physician discriminates between those mortally wounded and these who will probably live, and the operations are affecting in the extreme.

One mortally wounded soldier asks, "Doctor what do you think of my case; is it dangerous." With a feeling which brings tears to the eyes of men of the stoutest hearts, the doctor replies, both for the surgeon and the spiritual adviser, that there is little or no hope; and the soldier closes his eyes for a few moments to despair; then rising, he looke earnestly for a sympathizing friend, and earnestly makes the same inquiry.

choose in system for a two moments in despair; then rising, he looks earnestly for a sympathizing friend, and earnestly makes the same inquiry.

Major Birnum, of the Twelfth New York, was mortally wounded: and while 1ying breathing his last, a friend asked him if he had any message, to which he replied: "Tell my wife that in my last thoughts were blended my wife, my boy, and my flag." He asked of the physician how the battle went; and when told that it was favorable to us, he raid, 'God bless the flat." and expired with the prayer dishing inaudibly with his closing lips. A braver efficer never urged his men to gailantry.

I met one soldier with a hall through his leg, and bleeding to death surely and rapidly. "Oh," said he, "what will Mrs. Ellis and Jennie do? Poor William is dead—how his nother and sister loved him. And he would not have enlisted if i had not. O dear, O dear!" And boseeching us to take a message to them, said: "Poor Mrs. Ellis; poor me, I have no mather and sister to weep for me; I might as well light those wicked rebels as not!" Another, shot through the lung. classped a locket to his breast and moved his lips, till I put down my ear and listened for his last breath: "You'il tell her, won't you?"

Tell who or where I could not ask but the locket was the picture of one who might be wife, sweetheart, or sister.

At one place upart from the rest, men were carried to have legs and arms amputated. At three different times I saw parties of men carrying away the amputated limbs for burial. When the battle is over, details of men from each regiment go over the field and pickup and recognize the bodies of the dead, carrying them to a convenient place, and laying them face to the enemy ready for burial.

to a convenient place, and laying them face to the enemy ready for burial.

the Indianapolis *Monitor*, relative to his Excel-lency Governor Morton and his able assistants, erves the special notice of all Indianians :

drove them from the field. Another columns up in front of Gen. Sykes, when the regular met them in a most admirable and dendered manner.

THE PERSONNESS OF THE CONFLICE.

Col. Warren, commanding a division, made a most desperate charge, and was warmly committed by General Porter for his bravery and the efficiency of his men. At the right a most desperate charge, and was warmly committed by General Porter for his bravery and the efficiency of his men. At the right a most descorate effort was made to divide the army and penetrate to the bill over a rising sweep of ground, extending down in a lessoloping manner and offering a better progress of the propose advancing up the hill. But they sadly mistock this point of states, General Griffla, and the brigade.

As the busite grew warm, General Griffla, and if recently in command of Griffla's battery-space and the string of the artillery, but seeing that the services of his brigade were needed, returned to his command, and at his first advance was melty ten regiments of rebels.

On the right the rebels were later in their approach, but when they salvanced it was with a desperate attempt to turn the flank. General Couch's division had seen less service, perhaps, than any other, and was fully prepared to receive them, and the men were impatient to get into action.

They were gailantly led by Gens. Howe, Abercounbe and Palmer, and held their own without a moment's flinching, until, when the day seemed to waver, they gave a new importance of the string of the string of the string of the string of the particular of the particular time in a courter which lasted over an hour, when he drove the enemy from the field had not been from a particular time. He regular services whose weight to the fight, which seemed to extend along the high the product of the service of his brigade were needed, returned to the control of the service of his brigade were needed, returned to the control of the service of the service of his brigade were needed, returned to the control of the service of "While we accord to our soliders deserved redit for what they have thus far done, we must say that they have bad placed before them every incentive to light action and glorious leeds. Never were mon sent to battle for principle whose welfare was so well and carefully whose welfare was so well and carefully action of the sent to be soliders of In-

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